THE No. 109.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 26, 1749.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE, *No.* 322.

To all married Men to whom these Presents shall come.

The humble Petition of a Society of young Women known by the Name of the Petticoat Club, *in Behalf of themselves and Several Hundred of others, between the Age of Sixteen and Forty, in this City and Province;* Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners being all of the antient and honourable family of the *Wive-a-bel's*, and being arrived to the age of maturity, are as we flatter ourselves, of as good abilities both of body and mind as any the world does afford, and have his majesty's honour and the interest of this province at heart; yet notwithstanding all our accomplishments and utmost endeavours, together with the vast expences to set ourselves out to the best advantage, we are frustrated of this our laudable design, by the unsufferable stupidity and obstinacy of a set of men called *Old Batchelors*, who know and ought to do better, and who, in contempt of the laws both of God and Nature, and to the inexpressible damage of this province, do oblige us, contrary to our desires and inclinations, to remain useless, and ever burthensome members thereof.

For our relief in these our deplorable circumstances, 'tis our earnest desire, that you would to far commiserate our condition as to use your utmost endeavours, that there be such a fine laid on all offenders of this nature, as may bear some proportion to the heinousness of their crimes; and that all batchellors above 26 years of age may be obliged to pay a moderate tax, which should yearly increase 'til they arrive at 40; that the said fine may be applied to the education of the boys of this province, that so they may have the opportunity of learning more sense and better manners, and wherein the true interest of their country does consist.——And if any of the afore-said drones shall presume to continue in their obstinacy 'til the age of 40, then we pray, that there may be some public mark of distinction, that they may be known from other men, and we think it not improper to oblige such stubborn offenders to wear one side of their beard at full length, to shew their age, and the other half shaved bare, as a mark of their folly; unless they can make appear that they have done something of equivalent advantage to their country; which we think can hardly be, and believe will be the case of very few of them. We hope you will not deny us your kind assistance, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

But considering oftentimes, when good and wholesome laws are proposed, there have not been wanting some, who, out of sinister and selfish principles, have endeavoured to hinder and impede the same, and fest this may be our case, and that thereby we may suffer irreparable damage, we shall beg leave to support our cause, First, by endeavouring to prove the things asserted in the preamble to this petition; and in the next place to make appear the reasonableness of the thing petition'd for, and also wherein it would be for the interest of this colony.

That there are such numbers of the antient and honourable family of the *Wive-a-bel's*, in this province, is so manifest it needs no proof; that the treatment they meet with, is in contempt to the divine law, is plain; for no sooner was man created male and female, but God commanded them to *increase and multiply, and replenish the earth*; which command the *Old Batchelors* have no regard to, unless to replenish it with such an illegitimate race, as would be a standing reproach to their parents, and which oftentimes they are ashamed to own. We could multiply texts of Scripture to the purpose; but that being the particular business of the priest, who in the end would be no loser by promoting what we so much desire, we shall pass on to shew, that it is even contrary to the laws of nature. We see that the male and female of all species of creatures (except the *Old Batchelors*) have a natural inclination towards each other, by which their kind is propagated and maintained in the world; so that many, even of the savage beasts, chuse their mates, and mutually assist in providing for their young 'till they can help themselves. The very fowls of the air are an undeniable proof of this assertion; nay, 'tis a general rule with the whole creation; and the *Old Batchelor* seems to be the only exception; and how he will account for the *talent* committed to his charge, we know not, but fear his doom will be with the unprofitable servant who hid his lord's money in the earth; which we would willingly prevent if we were able.

The next thing to prove is, that what we petition for, is reasonable; and this will appear, if it be considered, that those who are best able, and have least charge on their hands, ought to pay the most tax: That the Batchelor has the least charge is plain, having none but himself to support, and yet has the same liberty and opportunity to pursue his business as other men; for which reason, if he is not capable it's his own fault, which often happens; for having no suitable companion at home, he is often inclined to indulge himself in drunken frolicks abroad, not only to the damage of his own health, but often to the great disturbance of the whole town in which he lives.

As to the distinguishing mark we mentioned, it cannot be denied, but as he who acts for the benefit and interest of his country, deserves public *marks of honour*; so he that does otherwise, as well deserves some public *badge of disgrace*; for if both are alike esteemed, what encouragement is there for virtuous action?

Now, that these men do not pursue the true interest of their country, is the next thing in order. It must be allowed the riches, strength, and security of a country, consists in the number of it's inhabitants, well employed, disciplin'd, and instructed: We don't mean such inhabitants, transported convicts or slaves, who, like *Æsop*'s ass, care not what master they serve; but such free born natives as have ever been esteemed the best defence, and most to be depended on in time of need. Now, that the honourable state of matrimony may be brought into such credit and reputation, as it may be counted a shame long to keep out of it, is what we propose as the only lawful method to attain this great and necessary end, and those who oppose it can't be esteemed true to their country's interest; for could we accomplish our desires, we would answer for it, that we would quickly fill the country with such a numerous race, as would put defiance to both *French* and *Spaniards*, and would sufficiently chastise any enemy that durst presume to attack us: And since the children of this province are endowed with as good faculties, and are as capable of learning, as in any other country; if the fine above mentioned were applied to their education, why may not some of us hope to be a mother of a *Boyle*, a *Marlborough*, or even a *Newton*? and then what honour and renown would this reflect upon this province!

Were Batchelors but wise enough to see
The Way to Blifs and true Felicity,
How soon would they exchange their soulless Noise
For prattling Girls, and lovely smiling Boys:
Who round their Table would their Praise proclaim,
Maintain their Honour, and preserve their Name;
Defend their Country, and their Laws asserts,
And future Generations Thus our prayers.

AMSTERDAM, November 19.

We have good reason to believe, from the concurrence of a great number of letters lately received from France, that one powerful motive to the conclusion of the late peace, was the prospect of disturbances in the North. If these had broke out before the conclusion of a general pacification, they must not be neglected; and to find supplies for the North, as

the same time that vast armies were maintained in the south, was absolutely impossible: It was therefore necessary to be rid of one drain.

Versailles, Nov. 23. The earl of Sussex and the lord Cathcart, whom the king of Great Britain has sent to France, to remain there as hostages, agreeable to the 9th article of the definitive treaty of peace, signed at Aix la-Chapelle on the 18th of last month, had yesterday the honour to be presented to the king, and to deliver to his majesty a letter from his Britannic majesty.

Paris, Nov. 8. It is at length settled, that the publication of the peace shall be made on the 15th of March next; and the magistrates of this city have caused a plan to be made of the space between Pont Royal and Pont Neuf, in order to execute upon the river a most beautiful and magnificent fire-work, for which vast preparations are making with all the diligence possible.

Nov. 25. We are now very well assured that there will be a reform in the king's troops of 100,000 men, and that only 180,000 will be kept on foot: But no part of the troops will be disbanded, as we are told, 'til the beginning of the spring.

Liege, Nov. 26. Letters from Maestricht assure us, that all things were ready for the evacuation of that place, and that the Dutch troops were at hand, in order to take it forthwith into their possession.

Hague, Nov. 29. The people of Leyden having formed some new pretensions, and assembled in a tumultuous manner, to compel the regency to comply with their demands, the magistrates sent notice thereof to the prince of Orange; upon which his highness thought proper to order a detachment of dragoons and foot-guards to march to Leyden last Friday night, to protect the magistrates from the insults of the people.

Nov. 21. As Bergen op Zoom is to be surrender'd forthwith to the troops of the states, his highness the stadtholder has nominated major general Stuart, colonel of a Scotch regiment, to be grand major of that place; and he has already sailed in that capacity, having substituted several inferior officers to aid and assist him. The inhabitants of that place, for above a month past, have had the privilege of going in and out of the city at pleasure, without any special license for so doing. The French garrison, which is now actually there, and which is obliged to continue to be so 'til the time of the evacuation, amounts to above three hundred men, including the detachments that are in the forts. The inhabitants that withdrew from the town on account of the siege, are returning daily; besides there are several families arrived there from Holland, Zealand, and elsewhere, in order to reside and settle there; insomuch that 'tis hoped as things are now circumstanced, that the town of Bergen op Zoom will recover, in a few years, the misfortunes that have so lately attended it.

Jan. 22. A dreadful fire happened last week at Flushing, which consumed the arsenal, the prince of Orange's house, the great church, and a considerable part of the town.

Liege, Jan. 25. The Austrian troops took possession of Tirlemont the 23d instant; and by an express just arrived here is advice, that they enter'd Louvain this morning. 'Tis expected that Bruffels will be be deliver'd up on Tuesday next.

Berlin, Jan. 2. The squadron equipp'd at Brest is still in that port, nor is it known when it will put to sea. A report prevail'd that it was design'd to transport the troops that are to be sent to take possession of Cape-Breton; but this was asserted without any foundation, for that island is to be deliver'd up to the troops that are in Canada.

We continue building new men of war in the ports of this kingdom; and 'tis confidently asserted, that upwards of twenty millions of livres will be expended on the marine, the funds being already found; and they likewise say, that orders have been issued for recruiting and completing all the old corps of the king's troops.

Our nobility and gentry vye with each other in civilities to the English hostages, all studying how to make them pass their time in as agreeable a manner as possible; as nothing could be more agreeable to the nation, than the occasion of sending them home.

Antwerp, Nov. 28. We have advice from Ostend, that the French have embarked all their heavy artillery in order to it's being transported into Dunkirk where they have already begun to demolish those batteries which had been erected on the sea shore.

Avignon, Jan. 4. The Pretender's eldest son, who came hence the 24th of December, with a small retinue, remained incognito 'til the 2d instant, when he made his public entry into this city. He was in a coach and six attended by the lord Dunbar, preceded by a company of the pope's troops, and followed by several other coaches in which were the principal nobility. He was conducted to the episcopal palace where Mr. Affletis complimented him in the name of the city; and the next day he received the like compliments from the respective tribunals and colleges. In the evening fireworks were play'd off, and there was a ball, which lasted all night. We don't yet know whether he will fix his residence here, or go to Rome, as has been reported.

Dunkirk, Nov. 21. They write from Alsace, that the French are forming great magazines there, and buy up all the corn and provisions they can meet with along the Rhine.

Edinburgh, Nov. 3. Tuesday last the reverend the synod of Lothian and Tweedale met, when the reverend Mr. George Wishart, one of the ministers of this city, was elected moderator. In the afternoon, they went upon the question relating to Mr. Whitefield's conduct; and, after long reasoning, by a majority of voices, the same was declared irregular, and a recommendation given to the brethren within the bounds not to employ him.

Nov. 17. Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the seceders at Mr. Gibb's meeting-house, in Bristol street, in order to swear the new-modell'd solemn league and covenant. Several hundreds adversus'd on the oath, tho' the greater part took it to a visandum; they solemnly engaged to strengthen one another's hands, in the use of lawful means, to extirpate Popery, Prelacy, Arminianism, Arianism, Tritheism, Sabellianism, George Whitefieldism, &c. &c. &c. The whole was gone about with that gravity and solemnity which became an action of that importance.

LONDON

November 12. We hear commodore Griffin has taken six French ships in the road of Pondicherry, and destroyed several others; and that he has likewise taken the St. Louis, a French man of war of 40 guns; another account says, it was not a man of war, but a large ship. Six small trading ships are also said to be taken by him, and that he is gone in order to attack Pondicherry.

Nov. 22. Last Saturday his royal highness the prince of Wales was pleased to give orders to all his servants, not to appear before him any more in any foreign manufactures, but that of the manufactures of Great Britain, A laudable example, and worthy a great prince.

Nov. 26. Yesterday died, sunk under bodily infirmities, and a weight of years, the ingenious and truly venerable Isaac Watts, D. D. a man of exalted piety, and the most amiable exemplary virtue.

Nov. 28. By letters from Stockholm in Sweden, there is advice, that 10 men of war of the line, from 50 to 70 guns, which have been built in Sweden, for the service of the French king, were actually sailed for France. And they have now orders to build 16 more, from 50 to 80 guns, as soon as possible.——What can be the meaning of this, after the sword is sheath'd, we know not, but time perhaps will shew.

We are inform'd, that his majesty has declared it as his royal will and pleasure, that the sum of 50,000*l.* be divided among such of the disbanded soldiers as are incapable of getting their livelihood, proportionable to the length of time they have served the crown.

Many private letters from Holland give us reason to expect the presence of their serene highnesses the prince and princess of Orange at our court for a few weeks this winter.

Extract of a Letter from Newton, in Lancashire.

There has been a great disturbance here, by a meeting of gentlemen who put white cockades in their hats, and assembled at several houses, drinking reasonable healths, and forcing others to do the same; insomuch that the people of Wiggan in the same county, were obliged to raise a posse of about 500, and proclaim king George at the cross; on which a great skirmish ensued, and in the fray several lives were lost; but the Jacobite mob was routed, and they are now hunting for them about the country.

We are assured, that before the fireworks begin to be played off, there will be a hundred and one fine pieces of brass cannon discharged, which were never made use of before; and that there will be a band of upwards of a hundred of the best musicians placed in a gallery in the front of the fireworks, who are to play during great part of the time the fireworks are going off; that the building will be near a hundred feet high, and on that a large shaft, fifty feet, on which will be fixed the representation of the sun, which will be thirty feet diameter, and which, on being set on fire, will expand itself above sixty. At the conclusion, six thousand rockets will be discharged all at once.

The

The humble ADDRESS of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, on Tuesday the 29th of *November*, 1748.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The joy which all your faithful subjects feel on your majesty's safe and happy return into this kingdom, is incapable of any addition; but it gives us at this time a peculiar satisfaction, as it is accompanied with a general peace, effectuated by your majesty's prudence and firmness, and with the concurrence of all your allies. On the successful conclusion of this great work, we heartily congratulate your majesty; and, with the utmost thankfulness, acknowledge your wisdom and indefatigable labours in carrying on the late just and necessary war, entered into for supporting the liberties of *Europe*, and securing the independency and most essential interests of this kingdom. We are equally sensible of the tender regard your majesty has shewn for your people, in the re-establishment of the public tranquility.

We cannot be ignorant of the many difficulties which must have attended this important and extensive negotiation; and we look upon it as a great instance of your majesty's vigilant and active care for the public welfare, that it has been brought to perfection, in concert with, and with the concurrence of so many powers, in so short a time.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our thanks to your majesty for your paternal goodness, in considering with so much tenderness the burdens of your subjects, and in taking the first opportunity to give them ease, and to enable them to reap the benefits of the pacification. Excited by your gracious example, and our love to our country, we assure your majesty of our chearful and hearty concurrence in all such measures as may tend to perfect what your majesty has so prudently begun, may improve our trade and commerce; promote quiet and harmony at home; and render the blessings of peace, under the divine protection, general and lasting to your people. In doing this, we will never fail to have the utmost attention to the honour of your majesty's crown, the stability of your throne, and the safety of your kingdoms.

We have a just sense of the distinguishing behaviour of your majesty's forces by sea and land, during the war. We look upon them as an honour and strength to their country: And we applaud that goodness which your majesty has expressed, in recommending such of them as cannot now be employed, to the favour and protection of parliament. Your majesty's sentiments concerning the naval force of this kingdom are highly worthy of a king of *Great-Britain*, who has the honour and interest of this nation entirely at heart; and the signal success that has attended it in the war, as well as the consequences to be derived from it for maintaining the peace, cannot fail to shew the necessity of giving the utmost attention to the support and encouragement of the fleet.

Permit us, Sir, to make use of this happy occasion of approaching your royal throne, to give your majesty the strongest assurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your sacred person, and our zeal for the preservation of the Protestant succession in your illustrious house, the great bulwark of our religion and liberties. To these principles we will always steadfastly adhere; and we faithfully promise your majesty, to exert our utmost endeavours to support you in maintaining that *repose*, which your majesty has restored to your kingdoms; as well as to preserve and cultivate the most perfect correspondence and union with the friends and allies of *Great-Britain*, and to promote the glory and happiness of your reign.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that both in war and in peace, my great aim has been, and always shall be, the advancement of the true interests of my people, and the support of my allies.

[The ADDRESS of the Honourable House of Commons we are obliged, for Want of Room, to postpone 'til next Week.]

December 1. It is said, that the right honourable the Lord Chancellor has resigned the seals, and that he will be appointed president of the council; that Sir Dudley Ryder, Knt. will be made Lord Chancellor; William Murray, Esq; be made attorney-general; and the Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; be made solicitor-general.

A sloop of war is ordered to sail to Boston; and take under her convoy two vessels laden with provision, for the use of the men of war and transports, who are to bring the forces from Cape Breton.

We learn from Paris, that the conduct of the young pretender embarrassed the court extremely; his most Christian majesty has dispatched thereupon an express to the Pope, as the young Pretender also did to his father, and upon the return of these, this affair will be decided; tho' there are indeed other letters, which say, that he has already quitted France.

According to the last advice from Brussels, the last conclusion for completing the evacuation in the Low Countries, is generally surprized every body there, as it was signed at a time when people were very apprehensive that the new difficulties which had arisen would occasion a long obstruction of that measure.

Yesterday came the melancholy news, that the Neptune, Whitby, bound from Chester to Dublin, is lost. She had near a hundred passengers on board, who we hear all perished, together with the crew.

The Hope, Cornelius, from America, bound to Amsterdam, was lost the 16th inst. off Weymouth.

The above ship mounted 30 guns, carried 100 men, had been out near three years, and was reckon'd worth 100,000*l.*

Letters from Hamburgh present us with a gloomy representation of the affairs in the North, and mention two alliances forming to counterballance each other.

ANNAPOLIS.

By Capt. *Hall* we have an Account of the safe Arrival in *England* of the following Ships, from *Severn*, *Patapsco*, and *Patuxent*; *viz.* the *Winchester*, Capt. *Cornish*; the *Speedwell*, Capt. *Creagh*; the *William*, Capt. *Wood*; the *Rumney and Long*, Capt. *Johns*; the *Eastern Branch*, Capt. *Chevalier*; the *Prince Frederick*, Capt. *Spence*; the *Sea-Horse*, Capt. *Randall*; and the *Susanna*, Capt. *Cawley*. And two other Ships, the *Sea Nymph*, and Capt. *Higgins*, from *Patuxmack*.

¶ *The Gazette*, N°. 209, *begins the Fifth Year of it's Publication. And all Persons indebted for one Year, or more, are desired to pay.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Thursday the 11th Day of *May*, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Sign of the *Duke of Cumberland* in *Annapolis*, the Snow *Endeavour*, *William Palmer* now Commander, Burthen about 100 Tons; with all her Materials and Appurtenances; *viz.*

The Hull, and all her Masts and Yards, as they now stand, one spare Main-top-mast, one spare Fore yard, all her standing and running Rigging, some spare small Cordage, one Brass Compass, two Wooden ditto, two Lamps with Brass Chambers, two Main-sails, two Main-top-sails, two Top gallant-sails, two Fore-sails, one Fore-top-sail, two Top mast Steering-sails, one lower Steering sail, one Try sail, One Main-top-mast Stay-sail, one Fore-top-mast Stay-sail, one Jib, one Sprit sail, four Anchors, one 9 Inch Cable about half worn, one 10 Inch ditto less worn, one Piece of Junk, part of a Hawser, one Iron Hearth, one Iron Pot, one Pitch pot, one Sauce-pan and Frying pan, two Axes, two Hammers, Chissels, Gimlets, a Saw, Adze, a small Quantity of Nails, Bolts, and old Iron, about two Tun of Water Cask, six Pair of double Screws, one Speaking Trumpet, one Lanthorn, &c.

Also all her Cargo, consisting of 190 Barrels of Pitch, 50 Barrels of Turpentine, 328 Barrels of full bound Tar, and 322 Barrels of single bound Tar, 3000 Hogshead Staves, and about 2000 Reeds.

The Vessel and her Appurtenances may be viewed at the Dock, any Time before the Sale, where the Inventory is to be seen, and the Captain to be spoke with.

The Vessel and all her Materials will be sold together; and the Cargo in Lots, of about 30 Barrels each; or in such Manner as the Bidders shall agree; by JONAS GREEN.

Annapolis, April 26, 1749.

THIS is to give Notice to all those who have any Bonds in the Loan Office, that if they do not come and pay the Interest due upon the same, on or before the last Day of *October* next ensuing the Date hereof, the Commissioners, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in them by the Public, will think themselves obliged to enter up Judgment, and sue out Executions on the same; and this they are determined to do, unless those who are concerned take due Care to prevent it.

By Order of the Commissioners,

R. DORSEY, *Clerk of the Pay Cur. Office.*

To be SOLD or LEASED

A Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres of good arable Land, lying in *Prince George's* County, about six Miles from *Upper-Marlborough*.

Also another Tract of Land, lying at the Mouth of *Mattawoman*, containing 500 Acres; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stable, Tobacco-House, and Orchard.

For further Particulars enquire of

MEREDITH DAVIS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON the 17th Day of *May*, at the Subscriber's House near the Gate-House of *Annapolis*, for Ready Money, sundry Sorts of valuable Houshold Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c.

ELIZABETH KELLEY.

Anne Arundel County, April 26, 1749.

WHEREAS I am apprehensive, that many of the Inhabitants of this County are not apprized of the Law limiting the Time for paying of the public Dues and Officers Fees, by the late Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided; I therefore give this public Notice, by reciting the Words of the said Act, that all Persons concern'd may prevent themselves from being made liable to be executed as the said Law directs; by which Time I hope they will make Payment, which will prevent me and them further Trouble.

'And be it further Enacted, That all public and County Levies, Parochial Charges, and Attorneys Fees, that shall be paid in Tobacco; Clergy's Allowances, and all Officers Fees payable in Tobacco; shall be paid and satisfied by the Persons chargeable with and indebted for the same, to the respective Sheriffs, by Inspectors Notes, before the 10th Day of June yearly, during the Continuance of this Act: And if any Person chargeable with Levies, Parochial Charges, Clergys Allowances, and Fees, as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within the Time aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriffs, immediately after the said 10th Day of June, to distrain the Goods and Chattels of the Person or Persons so neglecting and refusing, and to sell and dispose thereof at the Extination of five Days after Distress made, for Tobacco at public Auction; all which shall be done by the said Sheriff, without Fee or Reward, and the Overplus, if any be, beyond what will satisfy the Demands aforesaid, shall be returned to the Debtor. Provided always, That when any Person, who shall be indebted for Public or County Levies, Clergys Dues, Parochial Charges, Officers and Attorneys Fees, shall refuse to shew Tobacco to the Sheriff, or any other Goods or Chattels to be distrained; that then and in such Case, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff to take such Person in Execution for such Levies, Dues, Charges, and Fees. [Thus far are the Words of the Act in this Case.]

And I further give Notice, that no Person may be disappointed of doing Business with me at my Office, that constant Attendance will be given at the said Office on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in every Week; unless any unforeseen Accident should prevent me.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Sheriff.

THE Ship *Revolution*, *John Simmons* Commander, now lying at *Lower-Marlborough*, on *Patuxent* River, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to Mr. *John Hanbury* and Company, Merchants in *London*, at Seven Pounds per Ton. The said Master will attend every Saturday on board, where he shall be very glad of the Company of his Friends.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1749.

SUndry Goods being shipped by *Lawrence Williams*, on board the *Mary Galley*, Capt. *Lewson*, from *London* for *Philadelphia* and *Maryland*; the said Ship not proceeding to *Maryland*, the Goods were left at *Philadelphia*, to the Care of the Subscriber, the Owners of the said Goods, sending their Bill, or Captain's Receipts and Orders, may have them forwarded accordingly; paying for Storage, &c. and this Advertisement.

HENRY HARRISON.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in *Baltimore* County, on the 29th of *March* last, an Irish Convict Servant Man named *Patrick Dunsmah*, but gives himself the Name of *Paddy Dungan*; he is a lusty young Fellow, has a fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, wears a brown Wig, or Silk Cap: He had with him a new fine Kersey Coat, Jacket, and Breeches, of a brownish Colour, a lightish colour'd Country-Cloth Pea Jacket with brass Buttons, a Pair of grey Fearnothing Breeches, a Pair of fine Yarn Stockings, a Pair of fine Cotton ditto, a Pair of Negro Shoes, a Pair of Country made ditto, a good Castor Hat, and a Felt ditto half worn, two fine white Shirts, one Check and two brown Osnabrigs ditto, old Trousers, a Country Linnen Jacket and Breeches, and a Pair of new Leather Breeches with metal Buttons. Whoever brings the said Servant to his Master, living near the Head of *Patapsco* River, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in *Maryland*; or if taken in *Virginia* or *Pennsylvania*, Five Pounds, or the Currency where taken; and reasonable Charges, if brought home.

ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

To be RUN for, at Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County*,

A Subscription of Twenty-Eight Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, Current Money, on the following Days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th Day of *May*, Fifteen Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Inches; each Horse, &c. being 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and so in proportion, allowing 7 *lb.* for an Inch; and to pay 15*s.* Entrance.

On Wednesday the 10th, will be run for the Sum of Ten Pounds; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, and to pay 10*s.* Entrance. And,

On Thursday the 11th of the same Month, will be run for Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, and the Entrance Money of each Day; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, as on the two preceding Days, and to pay after the Rate of 1*s.* in the Pound Entrance. The winning Horses to be excepted each Day.

The Horses, &c. are to be entered with *Kennedy Farrell*, by 12 o' Clock the Day before they run. And if any Differences arise, they are to be decided by *John Dorsey*, Esq. and Capt. *Nathaniel Wickham*.

THE Ship OGLE, Capt. *John Brown* Commander, now lying in *Severn*, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to any Merchant in *London*, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton, and about the 20th of *May*, will be at *Chester Town* on *Chester* River, to take in the rest of her Loading.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of *March* past, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Bonner*, a Blacksmith by Trade, is tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees. He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yaul, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades, and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

S. GALLOWAY.

March 8, 1749.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the *Ship* in *Annapolis*, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

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